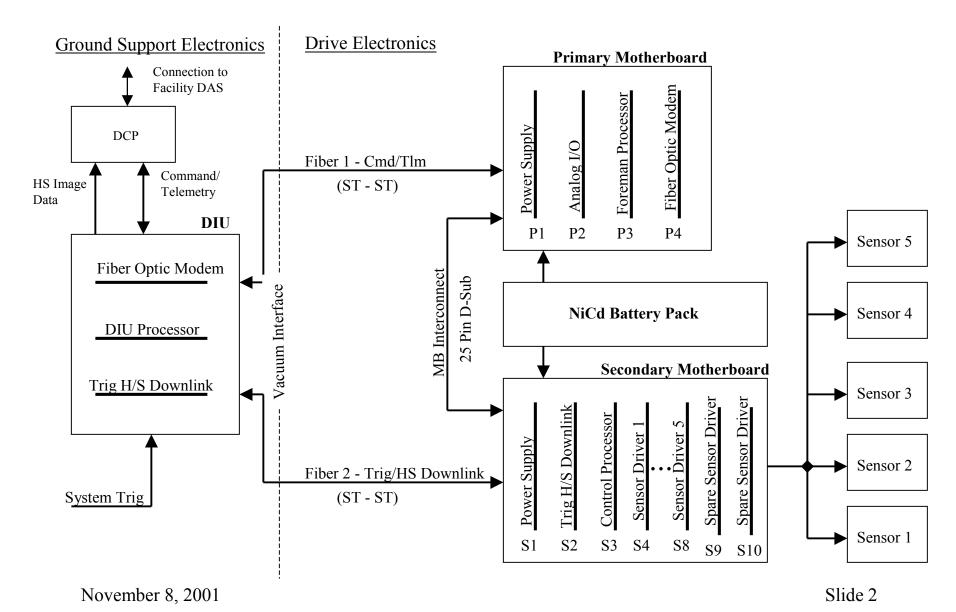
## **HENEX ELECTRONICS**

Rob Atkin



- Drive Electronics Crate
  - Motherboard-based design
    - Polarized connectors
    - Minimizes internal wiring
  - Utilizes heritage designs where possible
    - Power Supply, Analog, Foreman, F/O Modem
  - Generic sensor-slot design
    - Custom CMOS detector interface
    - Easily expandable to other custom sensor boards without hardware modification
      - Design can handle up to 15 sensor boards per crate
      - Each sensor card contains a personality id for automatic registration
      - Electronics crates can be daisy-chained if more sensor boards are required
      - HENEX crate has space for 7 sensor boards (5 HENEX sensors plus 2 spares)
- Ground Support Electronics
  - Desktop Computer based platform
    - Communicates with the Facility DAS through Front End Processor (FEP)
    - Controls Commanding/Telemetry
    - Displays and stores downloaded image data
    - Utilizes heritage DIU Processor and F/O Modem designs
    - High-speed data transfer
    - GUI for Monitoring and Control (WEB-Browser enabled)

- Heritage design
  - Heritage NiCd battery cell technology (various satellites, HXS)
  - Heritage (HXS) pressure cell design prevents any outgassing should the battery cells suffer a catastrophic failure and overheat
  - Mechanical analysis shows the pressure cell is designed with factor of 28 margin
- Instrument is designed to run entirely from the internal battery pack
  - Fiber optic connections through the chassis allow a Faraday cage around the entire instrument electronics and sensors
  - Severely reduces EMP/EMI susceptibility
  - Proven design strategy (HXS)
- At continuous full-power, battery will last ~12-16 hours
- Normal shot cycle will have the instrument at standby power for significant durations
  - 2 Hour shot cycle (Full power for 15 min per cycle) : Battery will last ∼74 hours with 20% margin
  - 6 Hour shot cycle (Full power for 15 min per cycle) : Battery will last ∼116 hours with 20% margin
    - \* These numbers assume a 24Hour/Day operation schedule
- Alternate configurations are possible as instrument upgrades which will yield significantly longer battery lifetimes.
  - Increase battery capacity (alternate configurations, different battery cell technology)
  - Remote power down
  - Remote optical trickle charge

### **Major Control Points**

- Power state
  - Standby: minimal control elements powered
  - Medium: all control elements powered, analog system at low power
  - Full: everything operating
- Time (relative to T0) of start of integration
  - Coarse control/fine control
- Time duration of sensor integration
  - Fine control
- High/Low resolution sensor readout
- Dynamic range for sensor data
  - 12bit sampling depth
- Telemetry reporting rate
- Software force trigger pulse
- Optical power gain control
  - AGC Fiber Optic Modem
  - Digital gain control on High Speed/Trigger Fiber Optic

### **Monitoring Functions**

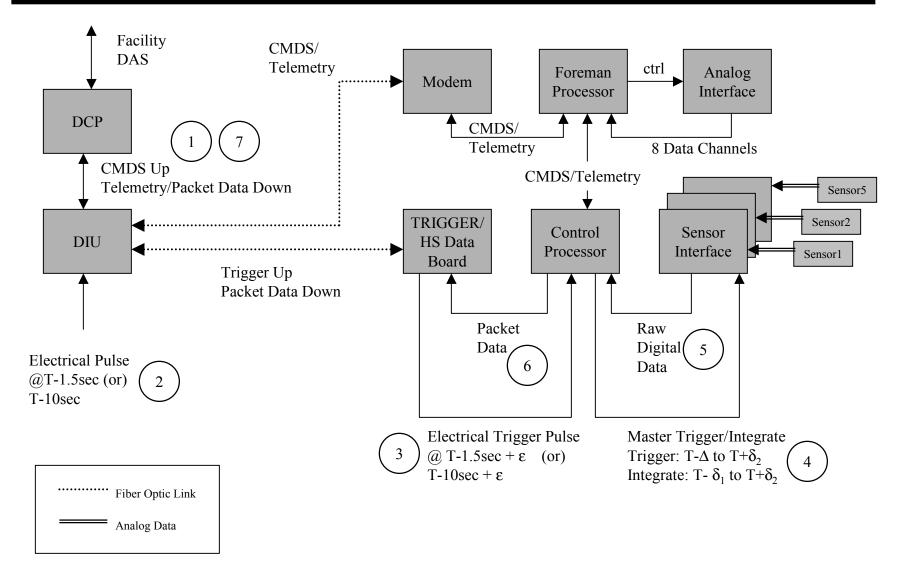
- Processor samples 24 channels at 8bit resolution
- Worst case sample rate is 0.25 Hz
- Analog telemetry is reported to the DCP with digital telemetry at approximately 0.5 Hz

#### Specific Drive Electronics Monitored Analog Data

- Battery Voltage
- Primary/Secondary +5V and +3.3V
- Primary +12V
- Primary/Secondary Power Supply Temperatures
  - 2 Sensors for +5V Supplies
  - 1 Sensor for +3.3V Supplies
- Primary/Secondary Battery Current
- Primary Controller Temperatures (2)
- Secondary Controller Temperatures (2)
- Fiber Optic Modem RSSI
- High Speed Data/Trigger Fiber Optic RSSI
- Six Spare Channels

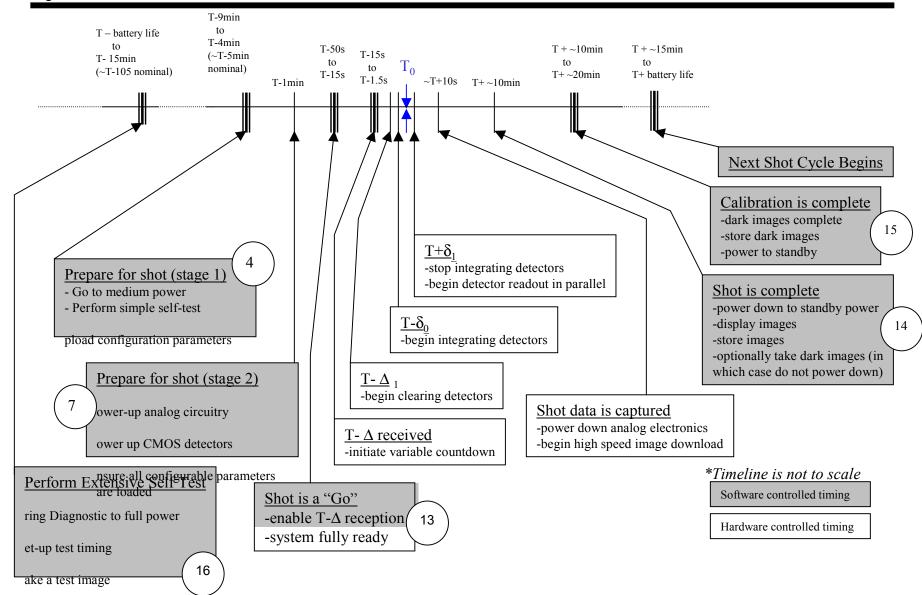
Inemonic	Description	Units			
IN_DIUTIME	DIU Processor Time (since power-on)	seconds	MN FMNPBATI	Primary battery current	amps
IN_DIUUPDTIME	Last DIU communication	wall-time	MN FMNSBATI	Secondary Battery current	amps
IN_DIUERRPACKETS	Number of failed DIU communication packets	dimensionless	MN FMNMODEMRSSI	Foreman F/O Modem RSSI	uWatt
IN_DIUCOMMANDS	Number of DIU Commands executed	dimensionless	MN FMNTRIGRSSI	Foreman Trigger RSSI	uWatt
IN_DIURX	Number of DIU packets received (by DIU)	dimensionless	MN FMNSPARE1	Spare Measurement 1	volts
IN_DIUTX	Number of Packets transmitted by DIU	dimensionless	MN FMNSPARE2	Spare Measurement 2	volts
N_DIUFAILCMDS	Number of DIU commands which failed execution	dimensionless	MN FMNSPARE3	Spare Measurement 3	volts
N_DIUSTATE	Current DIU state	dimensionless	MN FMNSPARE4	Spare Measurement 4	volts
N_DIUTRIGSTATE	Current DIU trigger state	dimensionless	MN FMNSPARE5	Spare Measurement 5	volts
N_DIUMODEMRSSI	DIU modem RSSI value	uWatt	MN FMNSPARE6	Spare Measurement 6	volts
N DIUHSRSSI	DIU High Speed Data link RSSI value	uWatt	MN CTLUPDTIME	Last Control processor communication time	wall-time
N DIUFIBERMODE	Trigger or High-Speed data mode	dimensionless	MN CTLSWVERSION	Control software version	dimensionless
N_DIUTLMRATE	DIU telemetry report rate	seconds	MN CTLTIME	Control Processor Time (since power on)	seconds
IN_FMNUPDTIME	Last Foreman Communication	wall-time	MN CTLGAVERSION	Control Hardware Version	dimensionless
N_FMNTIME	Foreman Processor time (since power-on)	seconds	MN CTLNCMDS	Number of control commands executed	dimensionless
n FMNRXPKT	Number of packets received by foreman	dimensionless	MN CTLERRCMDS	Number of control commands which failed execution	dimensionless
n fmntxpkt	Number of packets transmitted by foreman	dimensionless	MN CTLRXPKT	Number of packets received by control	dimensionless
N FMNSTATE	Foreman operational state	dimensionless	MN CTLTXPKT	Number of packets transmitted by control	dimensionless
N FMNSWVERSION	Foreman Software Version	dimensionless	MN CTLHSTXPKT	Number of high-speed data packets transmitted by control	dimensionless
IN FMNCMDS	Number of foreman commands executed	dimensionless	MN CTLBRDCON	Indicator of which sensor boards are populated	bit-field
IN FMNCMDERRS	Number of foreman commnands which failed execution	dimensionless	MN CTLBRDTYPE	Type of each connected board	dimensionless
IN FMNPRI5V	Primary +5V supply voltage	volts	MN CTLTRIGDLY	Delay from Trigger pulse of sensor clear signal	milliseconds
IN FMNPRI5VT1	Primary +5V Temperature sensor1	degrees C	MN CTLINTGDLY	Delay from Trigger pulse of sensor start integrate signal	milliseconds
IN FMNPRI5VT2	Primary +5V Temperature sensor2	degrees C	MN CTLINTGDUR	Integration duration	milliseconds
IN FMNPRI3V	Primary +3.3V suply voltage	volts	MN CTLGATRIGDLY	H/W Readback of sensor clear delay	milliseconds
IN FMNPRI3VT1	Primary +3.3V Temperature sensor	degrees C	MN CTLGAINTGDLY	H/W Readback of sensor start integrate delay	milliseconds
N FMNPRI12V	Primary +12V supply voltage	volts	MN CTLGAINTGDUR	H/W Readback of integration duration	milliseconds
N FMNPRI12VT1	Primary +12V temperature sensor	degrees C	MN CTLTRIGSTATUS	Control Trigger State	dimensionless
N FMNSEC5V	Secondary +5V supply voltage	volts	MN DCPLUPDTIME	DCP telemetry update time	wall-time
IN FMNSEC5VT1	Secondary +5V Temperature sensor1	degrees C	MN DCPLTIME	DCP time	wall-time
IN FMNSEC5VT2	Secondary +5V Temperature sensor2	degrees C	MN DCPLDIURX	Number of DIU packets received by DCP	dimensionless
IN FMNSEC3V	Secondary +3.3V suply voltage	volts	MN DCPLDIUTX	Number of DIU packets transmitted by DCP	dimensionless
IN FMNSEC3VT1	Secondary +3.3V Temperatyre sensor	degrees C	MN DCPLHSDRX	Number of High-Speed data packets received by DCP	dimensionless
IN FMNSEC12VT1	Secondary +12V temperature sensor	volts	MN DCPLFMNRX	Number of foreman packets received by DCP	dimensionless
IN FMNT1	Foreman Temperature Sensor 1	degrees C	MN DCPLFMNTX	Number of foreman packets transmitted by DCP	dimensionless
IN FMNT2	Foreman Temperature Sensor 2	degrees C	MN DCPLIMGREG	Current Image registration Numbers	dimensionless
IN FMNCTLT1	Control Temperature Sensor 1	degrees C	MN DCPLIMGCOMP	Current Image Download completion	percent
IN FMNCTLT2	Control Temperature Sensor 2	degrees C	MN DCPLREFREG	Current reference Image registration Numbers	dimensionless
IN FMNBATV	Battery Voltage	volts	MN DCPLREFCOMP	Current reference Image Download completion	percent

- Hardware readout of sensor data and storage in SRAM
  - All image data is lost on power-down
- Dedicated board for each sensor
  - Sensors are read-out in parallel, minimizing dark current build-up
- Sensors are sampled with 12bit precision
- Digitally Programmable Gain
  - Three gain stages
  - Allows adjustment of the dynamic range on a per-shot basis
  - Data is normalized enabling absolute comparisons across all gain levels
- Digitally Programmable Offset available as an instrument upgrade
- Sensor board calibration available as an instrument upgrade



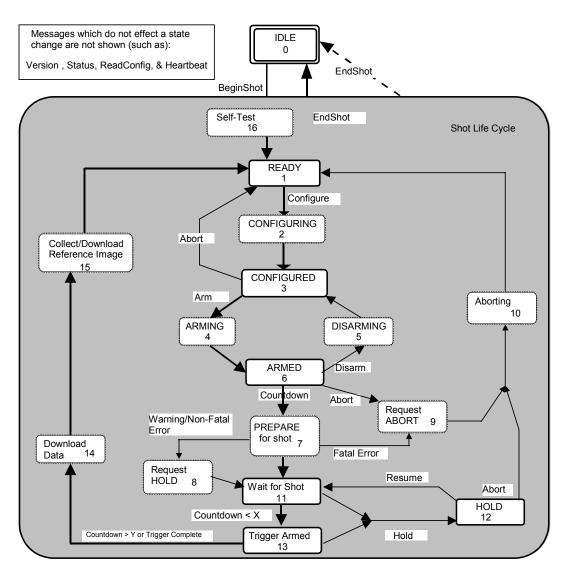
- 1) Normal telemetry collection occurs in the background. Approximately 5 minutes prior to the shot, the foreman is instructed to power-up the secondary electronics. Any gain selections and control parameters are forwarded to the instrument at this time.
- 2) Immediately proximal to the shot (at a facility-dependent time) an electrical trigger signal is received from the facility DAS, and is forwarded to the instrument via fiber.
- 3) The timing pulse is received by the instrument. The control processor executes a configurable delay and then issues a Master Trigger and a configurable Master Integrate signal to the sensor boards.
- 4) The sensor boards execute a configurable delay, clear the sensor and integrate the sensor. Immediately following integration, each sensor's control board autonomously reads the data from the sensor into local SRAM.
- 5/6) When all data has been read from the sensors, the control processor indicates that data is available for download. Under command from the DCP, the data is read from the sensor control boards and downloaded via high-speed, error-checked data link to the support equipment.
- 7) When all data is successfully downloaded, the foreman is instructed to power-down the secondary electronics. (NOTE: prior to power-down a dark image may be collected)

### Tiger Innovations LLC



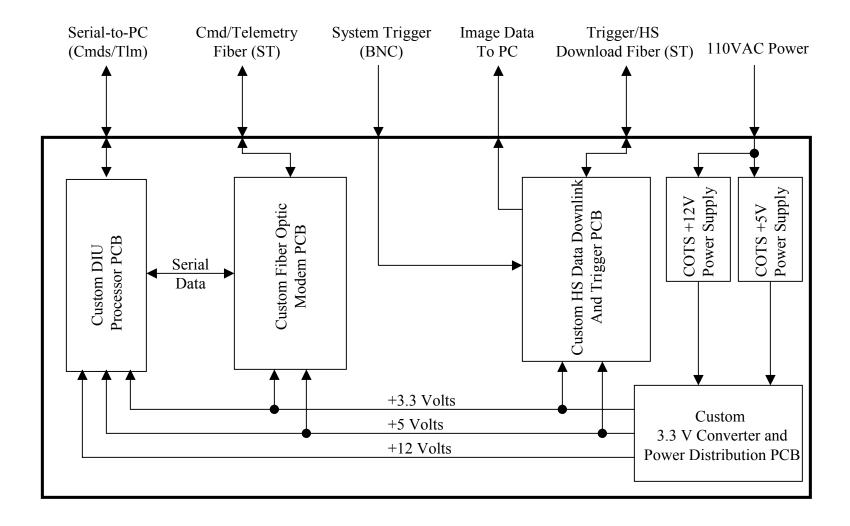
Slide 10

ower-down vermber 80v2001



There will exist an internal state mapping from local DCP states to the global NIF state designators (0-6). Additional local DCP state information will be provided in the user-specified area of the state descriptor.

# **Ground Support Electronics**



### **Box Configuration**

### **Rear Panel**

System Trigger (BNC)	HS Data to PC (D-Sub)	Trigger/HS Data Fiber (ST)	Cmd/Tlm Fiber (ST)	Serial Data to/from PC (D-Sub)	AC Power

### **Front Panel**

Pre Shot	DIU Status	Modem Status		Power Status		Reset	Power Switch	
Post Shot	DIU Timeout	Heartbeat	Lock	+3.3V	<u>+12V</u>	<u>+5V</u>		

# **Proto-Typing Results**

- Built and Tested all boards
- Software/Gatearrays complete and Beta Testing
- Able to control and monitor all specified points
  - Primary and Secondary Voltages and Currents
  - Temperatures in Centigrade
- Mechanical Prototypes fit well
- Heatsink on Powersupply functions better than expected
- Primary-side power consumption is in expected range (~1watt)

### Built and Tested all boards

- Control Processor
  - Software/Gatearrays 90% complete
- Trigger/High-Speed Data
  - Gatearray complete and beta testing
  - Validated RSSI and Transmit Power circuitry
- Motherboard
  - •Functioning well a few issues requiring re-fabrication
- CMOS Sensor Board
  - Gatearray 80% complete
  - •Analog section functioning need to finalize TBD gain factors
  - Demonstrated ability to capture and downlink digitized data
- Mechanical Prototypes fit well
- Power consumption is in expected range
  - •~1Watt for secondary control/trigger boards
  - •~2Watts per sensor board

- System is built and tested
  - •DCP
    - Linux computer
    - Control software is 90% complete
    - •GUI is 90% complete
  - •DIU
    - Control processor
      - Software/Gatearray complete and beta testing
    - Trigger/High-Speed Data
      - Gatarray complete and beta testing
      - •RSSI/Transmit circuitry validated
    - Integrated and functioning with DCP

- •Re-designed DCP to work with proposed NIF DAS
- Current control system will work at LLE with Omega system since NIF specification is still in flux
- Upgrade to work with finalized NIF DAS will occur later
  - Modular design will allow replacement of the facility library with NIF facility interface
  - •Will allow easy migration path from LLE to NIF
- Graphical Interface to Control System
  - Allows monitoring of system status
  - User can send commands
  - Web-Browser access

- Web-Based GUI used to control/monitor the instrument
  - •DCP operates a telemetry/control server allowing many different connections
  - •Most connections will only be telemetry monitoring stations
  - Access to control and/or monitoring web-pages is password controlled
- •Telemetry points are flagged as Red/Yellow/Green based on error limits for the individual points
- Paged-Display
  - •Telemetry is grouped into functional items
  - •"Quick-Look" at critical telemetry points is always available
  - Single page with all crucial instrument health data is planned
- Image Data
  - •Binned images are displayed as they are downloaded for instant
  - "warm-and-fuzzy" of image-capture success
  - •Progress bars show image download progress (from instrument to GSE)
- State of the Facility interface is easily ascertained
- •Debug/Informational messages are displayed in scroll-boxes

